

MARINE SAFETY MANUAL

CHAPTER 9. KEY ASSET PROTECTION PROGRAM (KAPP)

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CHAPTER 9. KEY ASSET PROTECTION PROGRAM (KAPP)

A. Introduction. The DoD Key Asset Protection Program (KAPP) promotes the protection of selected industrial and infrastructure facilities in the United States and its possessions and territories from sabotage and other hostile or destructive acts. Based on established criteria, the facilities selected have been determined to be of critical importance to the nation's mobilization, deployment and/or sustainment efforts. The Coast Guard plays an important role in the survey, planning and implementation of KAPP at facilities that are on or immediately adjacent to navigable waters of the United States and tributaries thereto. This chapter provides guidance on the administration and execution of Coast Guard responsibilities relating to KAPP.

1. Executive Agent. Commander, U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM) is the DoD Executive Agent for KAPP and has the overall responsibility for program administration.
2. References. DoD 5160.54-R, "DoD Key Asset Protection Program Regulation" (Enclosure 9-1), provides detailed, directive guidance for the execution of all aspects of KAPP. The DoD regulation outlines specific responsibilities for the Coast Guard in supporting KAPP.
3. Definitions. See appendix B of enclosure (9-1) for a detailed list of terms and definitions relating to KAPP.
4. Security Clearance Guidance. The DoD Key Asset List (KAL) contains information that requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security. For this reason, the KAL is classified SECRET. Except as specified in this chapter, the KAL may not be reproduced or further disseminated without the approval of the Executive Agent. Classified or unclassified information extracted from the KAL is "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) and is not for distribution to the general public. See appendix C of enclosure 9-1 for detailed classification guidance.

B. Coast Guard Responsibilities.

1. Headquarters.

- a. Readiness Plans Division (G-REP). Commandant (G-REP) is the planning agent and designated Coast Guard interface with FORSCOM and the DoD planning community for KAPP. G-REP shall:

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- (1) Receive the KAL from FORSCOM.
 - (2) Receive KAL updates via the World-Wide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) from FORSCOM.
 - (3) Upon request, provide Commandant (G-MPS) with a listing of waterside key assets from the KAL. (Waterside key assets are identified on the KAL with the notation: "USCG: Yes or No.")
 - (4) Provide listings to Commander, Atlantic Area (Apg) and Commander, Pacific Area (Ppg) of those assets on the KAL within their respective area of operations.
 - (5) Provide a copy of Coast Guard key asset nominations to Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (COMNAVAIR).
- b. Port Safety And Security Division (G-MPS).
Commandant (G-MPS) is the Coast Guard's operational program manager for KAPP and has the field resources to implement the program. G-MPS shall:
- (1) Review and certify key asset nomination, change and deletion recommendations received from the operational commanders and coordinate submittal of Coast Guard key asset recommendations for FORSCOM approval through G-REP.
 - (2) Use the National Port Readiness Network (NPRN) as a forum for discussing KAPP issues affecting the port level planning community.
 - (3) Maintain the Key Asset Protection Program Construction Option (KAPPCO), Expedient Passive Defense Measures Guidebook for waterways systems (EPDM) prepared by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District.
2. Area. Area commanders have reviewing authority for all aspects of KAPP in their respective areas. Area commanders shall:
- a. Provide each district (m) and (re) with a specific listing of those waterside key assets located in their respective districts.

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- b. Coordinate with the appropriate Continental United States Army (CONUSA) commander those aspects of KAPP involving waterside key assets in their respective area of operations.
 - c. Review key asset nominations, changes and deletions submitted by Captains of the Port (via the districts), before final transmittal to G-MPS.
- 3. District. The district commander's role is similar to that of the area commander. District commanders have reviewing authority for all aspects of KAPP in their respective districts. District commanders shall:
 - a. Provide Captains of the Port (COTP's) with a specific listing of those waterside key assets located within their respective COTP zones. (Any further duplication and distribution of the KAL or its contents must be authorized by FORSCOM, via G-REP.)
 - b. Coordinate key asset site surveys and physical security plan (PSP) development with the responsible Defense Investigative Service (DIS) Regional Office and/or State Area Command, (STARC) Headquarters.
 - c. Review key asset nominations, changes and deletions submitted by COTP's before transmittal to G-MPS (via the area commands).
 - d. Coordinate with the responsible STARC Headquarters to implement KAPP physical security plans specific waterside key assets.
- 4. Captain Of The Port. COTP's are the primary operators in implementing KAPP for the Coast Guard. COTP's shall:
 - a. Review the list of waterside key assets located in their zone and recommend key asset nominations, changes and deletions (in accordance with section 9.B.4).
 - b. Participate in vulnerability survey site visits for those assets located on navigable waterways with the DIS or STARC (see section 9.D).
 - c. Provide, upon request, a qualified representative (such as a Coast Guard Port Physical Security Specialist, if assigned) to assist DIS and STARC personnel in conducting vulnerability surveys.

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- d. In coordination with the responsible STARC, draft the Coast Guard Annex to the PSP. See section 9.E.2.
 - e. Establish liaison with DIS field offices and STARC Headquarters located within their respective COTP zones.
 - f. Use the local Port Readiness Committee (PRC) of the NPRN as a forum for addressing KAPP issues. (FORSCOM has mandated STARC participation in local PRC's.)
 - g. In conjunction with FORSCOM (i.e., STARC's and deploying units), and the responsible district commanders, implement KAPP PSP's for waterside key assets during national defense mobilization, deployment or sustainment operations.
- C. Key Asset Administration. Coast Guard key asset nominations, changes and deletions are submitted through the chain of command to G-MPS for certification. G-MPS will coordinate with G-REP regarding submittal of Coast Guard KAPP recommendations to FORSCOM. FORSCOM's Key Asset Board of Evaluation and Review (KALIBER) is the approving authority for all actions submitted.
- 1. Nominations. The Coast Guard may nominate any asset meeting established selection criteria. (See chapter 2, section B, enclosure 9-1). Key asset nominations will be submitted in the format prescribed in appendix H to enclosure (9-1). Nominations shall be classified SECRET as noted in appendix C to enclosure (9-1).
 - 2. Changes. Use the same format as shown in appendix H to submit a change to the KAL. Include a brief statement indicating reasons for the change. Change requests are classified based on the highest classification line code from the nomination format.
 - 3. Deletions. Use the format prescribed in chapter 2, section G, of enclosure (9-1) to submit deletion requests. Deletion requests are classified SECRET.
 - 4. KAL Review Considerations. The KAL contains infrastructure assets which include, bridges, tunnels, locks and dams. During the review and survey process of these infrastructure assets, careful attention should be given to alternate routes available to deploying units during mobilization. The Coast Guard will recommend waterside key asset change or deletion if the following are true:

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- a. The asset can be easily bypassed, and
- b. The nominating agency can not clearly substantiate its rationale for the assets entry on the KAL.

D. Vulnerability Surveys.

1. Purpose. Vulnerability surveys assess, the key asset's vulnerability to hostile or disruptive actions and serve as the basis for the PSP. DIS and STARC's are the agencies responsible for conducting key asset vulnerability surveys based on the asset grouping. See section 9.D.2.
2. Asset Grouping. The following groupings apply to all waterside key assets:
 - a. Complex. Large acreage, multiple buildings, complex product path facility. Contact with the asset's management is required to gain entry into the facility and complete the survey and physical security planning.
 - b. Simple. Small acreage, few buildings, simple product path, small infrastructure facility. The survey and physical security planning can be completed without entry into the facility. No contact with the asset's management is required.
 - c. Explanation Of Criteria. See section 3.A.2 of enclosure (9-1).
3. Types Of Surveys. Key asset vulnerability surveys and site visits are conducted by DIS and STARC's. COTP representative will be present during the survey waterside key assets. The vulnerability survey report forms the basis for the PSP.
 - a. DIS Vulnerability Survey. DIS (accompanied by a STARC representative) will conduct initial vulnerability surveys on all complex key assets. The report format of appendix D to enclosure (9-1) will be used for this survey.
 - b. DIS Site Visits. DIS Industrial Security Representatives will visit each complex key asset every three years to determine if changes sufficient to invalidate the previous survey have occurred.

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- c. STARC Vulnerability Survey. The STARC will conduct initial vulnerability surveys on all simple key assets. The report format of appendix E, enclosure (9-1) will be used for the initial survey.
- d. STARC Site Visit. The STARC will visit each simple key asset every three years to determine whether changes sufficient to invalidate the previous survey have occurred.
- e. Follow-On Survey. Follow-on surveys are conducted by DIS or the STARC when modifications have been made to a key asset that could significantly alter the PSP.

E. Physical Security Planning.

- 1. PSP, Parts I And II. The STARC is responsible for completing Parts I and II of the PSP regardless of the asset grouping (See section 1.B.22 of enclosure (9-1). Appendix F to enclosure (9-1) shows the PSP format.
- 2. Coast Guard Annex. While coordinating with the responsible STARC, the COTP drafts the Coast Guard Annex to the PSP for all waterside key assets. The annex will describe Coast Guard security support necessary for providing reasonable waterside security by:
 - a. Identifying Coast Guard areas of responsibility for waterside key assets.
 - b. Identifying Coast Guard equipment, training and force requirements, in support of the PSP for waterside key assets.
 - c. Establishing command, control and communications procedures with FORSCOM shoreside security elements.
- 3. Designated Waterfront Facilities. In some cases a key asset may also be a "Designated Waterfront Facility" (DWF) under Coast Guard regulatory authority. KAPP and DWF are separate programs; however, program administration should be complementary.
- 4. Port Security Planning Guidance.
 - a. KAPP. OPNAVINST 5530.14 (series), Department of the Navy Physical Security and Loss Prevention Manual and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers KAPPCO EPDM are excellent physical security reference and planning

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guides. The KAPPCO EPDM is available from Commandant (G-MPS-2) to COTP's upon written request.

- b. Designated Waterfront Facility Standards. 33 CFR 126.15(a) specifies physical security standards for designated waterfront facilities. In general, KAPP PSP guidelines are more comprehensive than the requirements outlined in 33 CFR.
5. Coast Guard KAPP Response. Coast Guard port security doctrine reflects the concept that "half a fence is no fence." Therefore, the COTP will deploy waterside security forces, in accordance with the applicable PSP, only when FORSCOM deploys landside forces to provide key asset security.

